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Dr. J. E. JONES
THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR DELEGATE TO
THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.



HON. MARK HANNA,
THE GREATEST POLITICAL LEADER OF THE AGE.





THEY SAY

You never see your mistakes until it is too late.

Some people have an idea that they have more sense than others.

We often go to those for help we have abused.

Always treat your neighbor right and then you will never regret it.

The world is in a commotion and it is doubtful what the result will be.

Don't forget what you say to your friend because when he meets you, you may tell him something else.

The Bee had troubles of its own without taking up other people's.

If your friend is in trouble don't ask some one else to aid him but do what you can yourself.

Your mother is your best friend when you are in trouble.

John F. Cook will have to do something better than he is doing if he wants votes.

Going among the bishops will not aid him in the least.

Men who go about looking for other people's affairs often leave their own undone.

There is no need of apprehension because the assistant superintendent looks after the supplies.

He is only doing what other people fail to.

People who are made to do a not worthy of support.

Taylor is Governor of Kentucky, notwithstanding the Democratic kick.

Goebel got what he had given and nothing more.

There was no conspiracy on the part of the Republican party.

Think well and act accordingly.

It is the noble and good man who succeeds.

You may fool some of the people sometimes.

Roosevelt would be governor of Kentucky if he were there.

Don't be alarmed if you should hear a noise.

Be what you are it will pay you.

It is not fair to misrepresent your friend.

Dame honesty will find you out sooner or later.

The truth is the best thing to practice.

John F. Cook will not be convinced how small a man he is until he announces himself a delegate.

He will see the difference between himself and the man he abused.

It is the man with false ambitions who fails to win.

An earthquake will strike North Carolina one of these days.

Take money you earn keep it if you can.

An ancient once said "Put money in thy purse."

The deceitful man is a treacherous man.

The Hawaiian government will have one Chief Justice and one associate Justice.

It is about time that John F. Cook had retired.

He is a back number politician.

He will be given an opportunity to verify his statement to Judge Long.

He is a wise man who knows when to speak.

They want to see something in sight.

Speaking of men, the man who knows when to speak is the man.

Col. L. M. Saunders is still in doubt as to what he will do.

Of course he will not serve on the committee.

He is a man of his word.

The colored people don't want John B. Wright renominated.

Mr. Darnell the democratic Assessor doesn't want to be classed as a democrat.

No man should be ashamed of his company, when it is good.

RAISED HER FROM THE DEAD

Explanation of An Alleged Wonderful Miracle.

SANDFORD TO HIS CRITICS

Miss Olive A. Mills Asserts That After Having Died She Was Brought to Life by the Chief of the Holy Ghost and Us Society.

If the testimony of all the one hundred and fifty inmates of the temple is to be believed, the Rev. Dr. Frank Sandford, Chief of the Holy Ghost and Us Society, and leader of the world's evangelization movement, with its headquarters at Shiloh, Me., has raised from the dead Miss Olive A. Mills, who has been for some time a dweller of the temple.

People in this section who have been watching the progress of affairs on the Durham sand hill are at a loss to understand how this latest manifestation at Shiloh shall be characterized. The scattered population about is composed of hard-headed Yankee farmers. The events of the last four or five years on the hill are almost too much for their credulity and yet in the next breath after expressing doubts as to some things they will tell the listener that they have found Mr. Sandford and his disciples the best citizens the town has had. They pay their bills promptly; they feed the hungry. All are welcome at the temple. The persons who dwell there devote themselves to a life based upon all the precepts of the Bible to the letter.

In seven years Sandford has built the great temple without passing the contribution box, has erected a children's building near by—structure of stone—and has completed and quite fully equipped a \$25,000 brick building that is called "Bethesda," and which is used as a hospital for the healing of persons by the power of God.

In this building of Bethesda was wrought the alleged miracle that has attracted such wide attention. When a bare outline of the story had been published in the local papers, and had made the rounds of the press, the mail for Shiloh (the temple has a postoffice of its own) increased to hundreds of letters daily. People all over the United States have been asking for additional facts and seeking corroboration.

Miss Mills has made the following written statement:

"I had been ill for several days at Shiloh, but I was not very much worried at first. Then I grew worse. The elders at Shiloh prayed for me, but in spite of their appeals, I knew I passed out of this life. I knew when my jaw dropped. It was death. Then for a time I was in darkness. It seemed to me as though I was groping about somewhere and somehow, trying to find exit from some place in which I was imprisoned. Then I seemed that I rose gradually out of and above my body. The 'I' in me rose. I don't have any idea what this second self looked like. I never thought of that part. I simply understood that I rose above what I realized was the body in which I had dwelt. I could look down upon it. I could see the people gathered around it as it lay on the bed."

"Then Mr. Sandford came in and looked at me and knelt. Oh! I was so afraid that he would pray loudly. Voices were something awful to me. I felt I knew just what all were thinking about. I didn't need words. He prayed in a whisper. That brought quiet. Then it seemed to me that I was content to drift away. Some force impelled me away from the room and those friends. It seemed that I went through a valley of darkness, or, passing through a dark tunnel. I felt rather than saw that there was light—a great radiance—at the other end. Slowly I drew forward into that light. And as the light gleamed brighter and brighter my joy grew more and more profound. I knew that I was approaching the Kingdom of God Almighty. I was afraid just a moment—there in the dark; then I got out of the fear into the great wonderful peace of God that I shall never forget. I know I went almost to heaven. I know—I know that, for the joy touched my spirit. As you approach a vineyard you scent the fragrance of the grapes before you get where they are. Well, I was near enough to heaven for the fragrance of it to touch my spirit. It was beautiful!"

"Then, from away back nowhere, came thinly and faintly the words, 'In the name of Jesus of Nazareth, Olive Mills, come back.'"

"And again I was over the body from which I had departed. The people were gathered about. It seemed to me that this poor, sunken casket of flesh was some old, soiled, discarded garment. But I knew that there was good reason for this command that had been laid upon me. After what I had experienced I was in no mood to withstand the commands of God. So I went back into my body."

In the section round about Shiloh there are all sorts of expressions. The clergymen of Lewiston and Auburn preached sermons on the matter, for it has excited much religious interest in these two cities. These clergymen have been interviewed. All of them state their conviction that Mr. Sandford is sincere, but misguided. When the expression of these opinions was laid before Mr. Sandford he said: "These men, though honest in their intent, do not believe that God can do this. They practically say so. Therefore, it will never fall within their experience to witness such manifestation of the power of the Holy Ghost. For if God should answer doubt with success He would be putting a premium on unbelief, and practically dethroning faith. They who did not see this thing stand counter to many other worthy Christians who did see it. I never enter into controversies with the churchmen. I have no patience with hair splitters. I don't preach. I practice. And, therefore, the Holy Ghost does by me as He agrees in His Book to do by every man who will follow out His commands, not in their own roundabout way, but in His direct path. Let us be cautious how we strive to make God out a liar."

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Most Popular

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to the young as tending to a perfect cure.

It is the only suitable truss for children

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It will cure hernia if placed on the patient

efficiently early.

Excepting umbilical, it is the best

truss ever offered for all kinds of

hernia.

It is so perfect and comfortable in its

adjustment that the patient in a

short time forgets he is wearing it.

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Sent postage paid to any address on

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In ordering, give location of hernia,

right or left side, and measurement.

Satisfaction given. Money refunded

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THE MILLIONAIRE COLONY.

Croesuses That Have Recently Gone to New York to Live.

THE LATEST ADDITION.

William A. Clark, of Montana, is the Reputed Possessor of Two Hundred Million—What He Proposes to Lay Out on His New Mansion.

Five hundred million is the round sum by which New York's fashionable society has been enriched by ten new comers within the last five seasons.

From the Pacific coast, from the northwest, from the middle west and the middle states these Croesuses have come to add their wealth to the already enormous riches of the millionaire Fifth avenue colony.

They are spending money there in a manner that dazzles even the Vanderbilts and Astors, who have heretofore led the way in lavish outlays.

Palaces costing one, two and ten million dollars each, million-dollar yachts, racing stables worth hundreds of thousands, pictures for which scores of thousands each are paid, jewels beyond computation, mark the advent of these newly-arrived multi-millionaires.

Probably the most sensational entrance into New York's Fifth avenue coterie is that of Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, the reputed possessor of over two hundred millions.

He is credited with saying that he would spend on millions dollars on a house and its furnishings, that should be the finest in New York.

A balustrade of gold and a silver staircase made from metal taken from his own mines, pillars and wainscoting and friezes of costly marbles, wall paintings done by famous masters from abroad, to rival the works of art in the palaces of Roman Emperors and Pampelian nobles, and pictures and tapestries costing fortunes each. This is how it is said Senator Clark proposes to lay out ten million dollars on his new mansion. At present only the foundations are being laid at the corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-seventh street.

When Senator Clark was in Paris last spring he purchased a stained glass window for his house from the Countess de Janze for \$30,000. This window, which is very old, shows historic Greek figures, and is considered the most beautiful in France.

Mr. Clark also sat for a portrait, which is to adorn his library. Besnard, the artist, received \$25,000. The Senator offered Prince Murat \$300,000 for the Louis XV. Gobelin tapestries, which the Prince refused.

The multi-millionaire then contented himself with buying a Turner picture for \$20,000, and gave corresponding prices for works by Dupret, Corot, Diaz, Rousseau, Jongkind, Daumer, Boudin, Lepine and other masters.

He also began negotiations in England for the tapestries of the royal suite belonging to the Earl of Coventry, which cost originally \$350,000.

Senator Clark at the same time bought the finest specimens of furniture he could find belonging to the period of Louis Quatorze, Louis



(William A. Clark.)

Quinze, Louis Seize and the Empire. Previous to this it will be remembered that he bought Fortuny's "Choice of a Model" at a New York auction sale for \$42,000.

From this it may be imagined what the art treasures will be which will adorn Senator Clark's Fifth avenue house, and how he will spend \$10,000,000 upon it.

The man who can spend money like this has a copper mine, the United Verde, in Arizona, that yields him a million dollars a month clear profit, silver, gold and copper mines in Montana that give him an equal amount, besides cattle ranges, square miles in extent, on the northwestern plains, and sugar, tobacco and coffee plantations in Mexico.

He has refineries and smelters from Montana to the tropics in Western America. He is the largest individual owner of mines and smelters in the world.

Senator Clark's wife died seven years ago. He has five children, but is especially fond of his daughter, Katherine. It is said she will be installed as mistress in his New York palace.

Told on Her Return From New York. A Kansas City woman, whose hair is gray, went to New York recently and took a ride on a trolley car. Both of the side seats of the car were crowded with men. As she stood there, hanging to strap and swinging and jerking with the motion of the car, she observed that all of the men seemed to be entirely hidden behind their newspapers. She thought, as she stood there, that in Kansas City men often rise to give their seats to women. The difference was painful to contemplate. Finally a negro, near the other end of the car, stood up and said:

"Take this seat lady."

"No," answered the Kansas City woman, with awful distinctness. "I will not take the seat of the only gentleman in the car."

The newspapers dropped suddenly, and six men jumped to their feet. Apparently they had only just seen the gray-haired woman. And she took her choice of seats.—Kansas City Star.

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SUN'S RAYS HARNESSSED.

Wonderful Discovery of a Washington Inventor.

A NEW POWER FOUND

If What He Claims is True, We Shall Soon Need No Steam, Electricity, Wood, Coal Nor Oil—The Sun's Heat.

A Washington inventor claims to have solved a problem upon which scientists have expended years of thought and toil. As is well known to every school boy, the source of all power is the heat and light of the sun. To collect this heat and make it serve mankind at night and by day; to



(Dr. William Calver.)

make it do man's drudgery at practically no cost; to make it heat his wood and draw his water, run his railroads, furnish light and heat to cities, propel vessels across the ocean—in short, to substitute it everywhere for the present use of coal and wood and other fuels—has been the dream of De Coss, Herschel and of Ericsson. Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, has written powerful words calling attention to the necessity for such an invention. He has declared that the human race must depend in the future upon the sun for heat and power. It is a method for the utilization of this heat of the sun in a practical way that Dr. William Calver claims to have discovered. In substantiation of his claim, he attains results which would seemingly convince the most skeptical. Dr. Calver seems thoroughly wrapped up in the work that he has accomplished and the work that he has in view.

"I believe, in fact, I know," said he, in answer to a question, "that I have solved the problem of the direct conversion of the sun's rays into heat, which can be used on a far cheaper commercial basis than coal. I have also devised a method for the storage of this heat, so that it can be used at any desired time and place. I feel that beyond a doubt I have settled forever the question of the actual commercial harnessing of the direct rays of the sun and of their adaptation to the needs of

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Wonderful Sagacity Shown in the Care of Flocks.

The sheep dogs in this country come by their nature and training honestly, for either they or their ancestors came from the sheep-dotted hills of England, Scotland or Wales, where for generations past the supreme effort of the shepherd has been to produce a perfect sheep dog. They have succeeded well, for no man could excel them in sheep lore, no man could be more useful to the sheep owner, for man is neither so persistent and agile, possesses such endurance, or is so gentle under training and reproof. The dog doesn't reason as to the why and wherefore of his affection, for the worst sort of a brutal shepherd may have the most faithful dog, one that will mind the sheep on the hills, patiently await his master's coming and guide his reeling footsteps to his home.

On the great plains of the west these dogs have made it possible for one man to care for three or four thousand sheep in one flock. All they ask is a bite to eat, and once in a while when their feet are filled with the sharp thorns of the cactus they will come to have them taken out. There is no value on a well-trained sheep dog. The well-bred collie which takes the prizes at the bench shows beautiful to look at, but this homelier brother, the trained dog of the range, is worth more than he is beyond price. The sheep owner holds him as beyond purchase. The sheep herder who falls so low as to part with his companion is yet to be found, and if the dog were to be bought the buyer might rue his bargain, for the master must go with the dog.

In the new country the work of the sheep dog is hard; it is on a big scale. In the old country the work is easier, but it has its finer points. In the new country the dog may drive two thousand sheep; in the old country a dog may drive three or four, which takes more thought and skill. In the old country the feature of every country fair is a sheep district is the sheep dog trials. A trophy is the annual prize, and the shepherds and their dogs come from afar to try for the cup. The dog that carries away the trophy may be a little, short-haired, homely and insignificant brute, which seems to the heels of his master like a creature of no spirit, but send him after the sheep and his whole character seems to change. He is slow and gentle or quick and bold, as the sheep may require. His whole attitude is tense and nervous. No human being could manifest a greater responsibility.—Kansas City Star.

Fewer Lynchings.

Probably ninety-nine newspaper readers out of every hundred, if asked for their impressions at the end of 1899, would have said that they supposed there had been more cases of lynching in this country last year than in any previous twelvemonth. It is therefore a pleasant surprise to find that the statistician of the Chicago Tribune, who has kept track of the figures for many years, can report that the record was really the smallest since 1885. There is no explanation of the apparent mystery which is not generally thought of. Public sentiment against lynching has been growing steadily throughout the country, and especially in the south, where the practice has been most common. The result is that the press gives much greater publicity to reports of all such outrages now than formerly, and 107 cases during 1899 consequently attracted more attention than would twice as many fifteen years ago.—N. Y. Evening Post.

What He Wanted.

There was an enterprising Liverpool tailor who has never been known to acknowledge that he didn't have anything a possible customer might ask for.

One day a customer entered the shop and asked if he had any trousers made especially for one-legged men.

"Certainly," replied the merchant.

"What kind do you want?"

"Dress trousers," said the man.

"The best you've got."

Hurrying to the rear of the store, the enterprising merchant snatched up a pair of trousers and snipped off the right leg. Hastily turning under the edges he presented them to the customer.

"That's the kind I want. What's the price?"

"One guinea."

"Well give me a pair with the left leg off."

A month later the merchant was pronounced convalescent and on the high road to recovery.—London Tit-Bits.

American Locomotive Building.

As an instance of the speed with which work can be executed by one of our great American locomotive firms, it is worth noting that an order was given on Dec. 16, 1897, for forty Mogul locomotives for two Russian railways. The first of the forty was erected and tried under steam on Jan. 5, 1898, three weeks after the receipt of the order, and was finished, ready to dismantle and pack for shipment one week later. The last engine was completed on Feb. 13. The forty engines were then constructed in about eight weeks, besides twenty-eight additional engines on other orders built in the works, wholly or partially, and shipped during the same period. No wonder the Americans have gained a reputation for smartness.—Cassier's Magazine.

Mushrooms for the Million.

What is claimed to be the largest mushroom house in America is being built on the John Wyeth farm, near West Chester, Pa. It will be equipped with four tiers of beds for the growing of mushrooms, giving a total area of 196,650 square feet for the purpose.

Tons of Flowers Used.

Vast quantities of flowers are gathered for perfumery purposes. It is estimated that each year 1,800 tons of orange flowers are used, besides 930 tons of roses, 150 tons each of violets and jasmine, 75 tons of tuberose, 30 tons of cassie and 15 tons of jonquilla.

Weight of London Fog.

Every day there hangs over London a vast mass of cloud that is estimated to weigh about 300 tons.

THE CASCADE TUNNEL.

Trains Will Be Running Through the Mountain by 1900.

The Cascade tunnel of the Great Northern, one of the great railroad tunnels of the west, is rapidly nearing completion. The tunnel will be 13,253 feet in length, and its cost will exceed \$13,000,000.

This tunnel has been excavated at a point where the Cascade range is the highest, and the distance from the roof of the tunnel to the pinnacle of the mountain through which it runs is 2,300 feet. The contractors have broken all records for tunneling. Work was begun in January, 1897, and by Oct. 1 next the tunnel will be turned over to the Great Northern fully completed. It will take about thirty days to lay the track and get trains running after the tunnel is finished.

The contractors are now working two camps, one at each end. Wellington is the western end and Cascade the eastern. On Jan. 1 the tunneling had progressed 4,700 feet on the Wellington end and 4,300 feet on the Cascade end. This leaves 5,253 feet yet to be completed. Seven hundred and fifty men in all are employed, and are driving about ten feet a day on each end. The men are worked in three shifts of eight hours each, and fourteen drills are employed by each crew. The tunnel will be uniform in size all the way through, 24 feet high and 30 feet wide. The drilling is being followed up by the concrete work, so that shortly after the tunnel is cut this portion of the work will be finished. Seventy men are employed in each shift to do the tunneling, about 150 are employed at the concrete work and about fifty engineers and helpers are engaged.

When the work of the tunnel is turned over to the Great Northern the cars will be operated through it by electricity, or some smokeless device that may yet be adapted to the work. President Hill has found nothing that promises to appear to offer more desirable service than an electric motor. The old switchback road, which already crosses the Cascade mountains near the new tunnel, will give place to the new and short route via the tunnel by the end of 1900.

JOE JEFFERSON'S NAP.

Effect It Had Upon an Irish Hotel Porter.

A good story is told of an experience of Joseph Jefferson, the great actor. A number of years ago he played a one-act engagement in a small Irish town, appearing in his favorite part of Rip Van Winkle. In the hotel in which he stopped was an Irishman "recently landed," who acted as porter and general assistant. Judged by the deep and serious interest he took in the house, he might have been clerk, lessee and proprietor, rolled into one.

At about 6 o'clock in the morning Mr. Jefferson was startled by a violent thumping on the door. When he struggled into consciousness and realized that he had left no "call" order at the office he was naturally very indignant. But his sleep was spoiled for that morning, so he arose and soon after appeared before the clerk.

"See here," he demanded of that individual, "why was I called at this unearthly hour?"

"I don't know, sir," answered the clerk. "I'll ask Mike."

The Irishman was summoned. Said the clerk: "Mike, there was no call for Mr. Jefferson. Why did you disturb him?"

Taking the clerk by the lapel of the coat the Hibernian led him to one side and said, in a mysterious whisper: "He were shoring like a horse, air, and O'd heerd the b'ys saying as how he was onct atther shapling for twenty years, so O! ses to meself, ses O! 'Moike, it's a coming onto him agin, and it's yer juty to git the crayer out o' yer house instantly!"—Leslie's Weekly.

Texas Under Six Flags.

Scarcely another state in the union has as remarkable an interesting history as Texas. In one respect at least it occupies a unique position in the history of American states. Since its discovery six different governments have at different times claimed its allegiance and as many different flags have waved over it, those of France, Spain, Mexico, Independent Texas, the United States and the Confederate States. The foundation of Texas statehood was not laid as a British colony, nor under the grant or control of the British crown, as were those of the original thirteen states. Its first settlement dates back more than two hundred years ago, and its first American colonists went there under terms and conditions imposed by a foreign state, to whose language, laws and institutions they were total strangers.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The Willy Native.

"Nothing," says a man who spent many years in South Africa, "gives a native greater pleasure than to read the countenance of a white man when he knows the latter wants information. For a piece of tobacco he will trump up an exciting story, and for an extra quarter he will lay it on thickly. I have often seen them at this game, their eyes twinkling with delight while they have been imparting some confidential statement to myself and others; and it is quite clear that they are making wild statements as to these supposed battles and the terrible loss of life which has been inflicted upon the enemy."

She Can Boast.

Philadelphia can boast of the longest smoothly asphalted street in the world. Broad street has that distinction. It is the only street which is of even width for eleven miles, and this width is the greatest ever attained by any street for a course of eleven miles. It is also the straightest street, for from League Island to the county line it does not vary an inch, except where the great city building causes the building to turn around it. Seven miles of the street are asphalted, but the remainder is provided with a bed of fine macadam, which is about twenty miles further on.

Shoesoles Eight Feet Thick.

We wear away two inches of shoe leather in a year. A pair of shoes that would "last a lifetime" would, consequently, have to be provided with soles from 8 feet to 9 feet thick.

The Bee.

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A SENATOR.

Ever since the political upheaval and consequent disaster to the Democratic Party and the decent people of South Carolina precipitated Pitch fork Tillman into U. S. Senate, that august and dignified body has been shocked and disgraced by the vulgar mannerisms and coarseness which are the distinguishing characteristics of the "gent" who misrepresents that State. An uncanny vicious thing upheaved after the fashion of an earthquake which ejects grotesque objects from the bowels of the earth he sidles along, praying furious and fast an awful object lesson of the possibilities of a political convulsion. Were it not for his offensiveness, and vicious tendencies he might be taken slightly, and ever become interesting to the extent of gazing in imagination at a one eyed goose in its antics fighting or fleeing from an imaginary foe attacking on the blind side. Unlike the lofty high minded Southern aristocrat or gentlemen to the manner born, he is a product of the South since the war, of the "Cracker" and mud eating element which has found its opportunities in the misfortunes of the South. We are moved to these remarks by the malevolence displayed towards the colored people and the fiendish delight with which he unceasingly interjects the nigger" into all his harangues pillowing them ad nauseam ad infinitum. But why this bitter hatred, this unrelenting persecution? Can it be possible that descending from what is known as the "poor white trash" who was held in less estimate than the poor black slave, he realizes and resents his dead level of equality in degradation and oppression or feels the sting of his inferiority to the manumitted slave; and for getting nothing old nor learning anything new, he thinks that by industriously damning the negro he may win favor with that class which condemned him and his worse than the despised negro.

All Christendom knows the shameful, blood curdling history of the treatment of the negro in the South beginning with the reconstruction period.

The rope of the ballot; the shot gun policy; bulldozing; night riding; murders, lynching, human barbecues running the whole gamut of crimes against God and humanity which would put in the shade acts of the most fiendish barbarian,—and perpetrate in the name of the "best white people of the South". At first, vehemently denied; then disavowed; next apologized for and last justified as punishment for an unnamable crime. There is therefore exculpation and a grain of comfort when Ben. Tillman, of pi on fork and dump hill notoriety, U. S. Senator from S. C. stands upon the floor of the Senate Chamber in the dawn of the twentieth century and on behalf of his State and the South in general pleads guilty as charged, and confesses and proclaims to the world that the crimes were committed for the sole purpose and object of suppressing the negro. Thus with brazen effrontery is flaunted the fact that the constitution was overthrown and trodden under foot. Human rights defied. The Declaration of Independence made a mockery. A republican form of government destroyed, and an oligarchy established, instead there-

of. All, done to secure "white supremacy."

The "best white people of the South" should also feel some what grateful to this noble specimen of God's creation (although he claims to be self made, and we are not inclined to dispute the ear marks) for exonerating them from the crimes perpetrated in their name. For if there ever was a type of the genus homo in which the brute predominated over the human, we have it in the subject of this sketch; in his ancestry and their kind. But to the Nation which viewed with comparative complacency the attitude and history of the South since 1876 and which now is expanding to imperial domain and assuming government of millions of heterogeneous people there comes a solemn warning, beware of depriving those people of their God given manhood rights and liberties, whether by force or alleged constitutional methods. They are not as civilized, Christianized nor docile as the American Negro.

Senator Ben. Tillman or "Pitch fork" Tillman of S. C. among other things, said in a speech delivered Monday, Feb. 26th, 1900 the following, viz: We (South Carolinians) "stuff ballot boxes, bulldoze and shoot 'Niggers' and are not ashamed of it." "The Nigger" stands as a menace to pure suffrage and good government, because he is a purchasable quantity educated or illiterate. Based on these and similar utterances "Uncle Rest" makes a retort in the following words:

UNCLE REST'S RETORT TO "PITCH FORK TILLMAN."

Hi, Mr. Ben, ob Pitch-fork fame?
Dey say dat Tillman is yo name;
Jes' stop now, in yo mad career,
An some truf from dis "Nigger" hear!
Is it a fak, dat you does come
From dat state, once by Haynes called home?
South Carliny ebber sens birth
Sent men to Congress ob some worth:
Its hard to b'liebe, but I guess true,
De state went crazy an' sent you Kase
From yo acts an' foolish talk
Yo true work is to use de "Fork."
Yo "Pitch, rear, toss, cuss an' wrangle."
English you does awful mangle,
Wid no thought or idea bigger
Dan to crush an' cuss dr "Nigger."
W'en a speech to make you does try,
You allus makes yo self to lie
Fast you sez to "Suffrage pure"
De "Nigger" is a "Menace" sure.
Dens ez "Purists" de "stuff de boxes,"
Which probes dem, de impure foxes.
Now wid "Pitch fork" eloquence gran
You 'gen jobs at de "Nigger" man;
Sez "Dem you bulldoze shoot" an' maim
An' den declares you "Ain't ashamed!"
'Pears like you is some kine of beast
Sans "men's woe" seems to you a frast.
Den you say we's bought an' sold!
Ebber sens us, yo faders stole
Our habits life an' form ob thought,
Hab been to us by you uns taught.
To South Carolinians libin, slain,
Yo record is on dem a stain
Yo folks, if bad as yo's painted
Will go to hell, dough dey's sained.
For the Lawd will not make him whole
Who kills ambition in a soul.
For sure, if as you say, de state
Is agonizin soon and late
Thinkin' no means of too great pain
To place de "Nigger," back again
In bondage, ob a wosser kind,
An take all manhood from his mind;
Sure dere kin be no odder doom
Den dat; wen dey comes to the tomb.
But "Pitch" yo "Fork," "Tillman's" no more;
An dip yo han's in Nigger gore,
You ain' gwine stop de oclan's tide,
Nor yet de "Niggers" progress hide!
Regardless ob yo assertions,
Ob yo cusses an' aspersions,
De "Nigger" now whom you despise
Has got his face turned to the skies;
An' will not stop his onward way,
Dough, "all" "Hell gap and bid him stay!"

All dose Rules and Laws you's makin',
Which de "Niggers" rights is takin',
De sham justice, de legal wrong,
Defeats its purpose; makes him strong.

For as Hannibal climbed de heights
An' de stars shine out ob nights,
So his course will be hold, steadfast,
Through evi's dark shine out at last.

(Rest)

RACHEL E. S. Toomey.

PRIMARIES MARCH SIX.

REPUBLICANS WILL THEN CHOOSE DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

RULES THAT WILL GOVERN VOTING.

They Are Announced by the Election Board Recently Created.—A New Departure.

Republican primary elections in the twenty-two districts of the District of Columbia corresponding to what were formerly known as legislative districts will be held March 6 to choose two delegates and two alternates to represent the District at the national republican convention to be held at Philadelphia June 19, 1900.

This decision was reached Monday by the election board appointed by the national republican committee at its recent meeting at the Arlington Hotel and authorized to adopt such measures and methods as might be best calculated to secure the expression of the District of Columbia. The board consists of Judge John B. Cotton, chairman; Mr. W. Calvin Chase and Mr. L. M. Saunders. The following is the text of the resolution adopted by the board, which was given out for publication after the meeting adjourned, addressed "To the Republicans of the District of Columbia":

"The election board appointed by the national republican committee to superintend the election of delegates and alternates to the national republican convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1900, have adopted rules concerning the election of such delegates from the District of Columbia."

"The absence of any legal qualification of voters at such election, has made it incumbent upon the committee to adopt such qualifications and methods of procedure as seemed best calculated to secure the expression of the citizens of the District who affiliate with the republican party. A departure from former methods has seemed best to the board, and it is the hope that in further there may be some more settled rules."

"It is earnestly hoped that all persons who are interested in the republican party will take an active part in the choice of delegates to the convention."

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.
"Every male citizen of the District of Columbia, twenty-one years of age or upward, who has been heretofore known as affiliating with the republican party or who approves its policy, and who has resided in the District one year prior to the date of the election, and for six months preceding the election in his voting precinct, shall have the right to vote."

"The District of Columbia shall be divided into twenty-two precincts, corresponding with what has been formerly known as the legislative districts. The voting places shall hereafter be designated."

"Prior to this election this committee shall appoint for each voting precinct three persons of known integrity as a precinct board, whose duty it be on the day of election to determine the qualification of the persons entitled to vote as herein prescribed to receive, count, announce and return to the returning board the ballots. Said precinct board shall choose one of its members as chairman and one as clerk."

"This committee will, prior to the election, select three voters qualified as hereinbefore mentioned as a returning board."

"Polls shall be opened at 9 o'clock a. m. and closed at 5 o'clock p. m."

"The election shall be held March 6, 1900."

BALLOTS.
"Ballots shall be printed in plain type and shall contain the following words only:

"For delegates and alternates to the National Republican Convention, June 19, 1900."
"Delegates."

Alternates."

DUTIES OF PRECINCT BOARD.

"The precinct board shall ascertain and determine the qualification of any person offering his ballot before allowing him to deposit the same. If the right to vote is challenged by any person qualified to vote as herein prescribed, said precinct board shall at once determine finally such person's right to cast a vote. When any such challenge is made no other vote shall be received by the precinct board until it shall have determined the qualification of the person whose right is challenged."

"Each precinct board shall keep a registration sheet, upon which shall be entered at the time a vote is deposited the full name of the voter, the precinct in which he votes, his street and number of his residence, and no voter shall be allowed to deposit his ballot until such registration is fully completed."

Ten minutes prior to the closing of the polls the chairman of the precinct board shall announce that the polls will be closed at the time fixed by these regulations. At the close of the polls the precinct board shall open the boxes and openly count the ballots and make a return thereof, to be signed by them or a majority of them, which shall state the names of the per-

sons for whom ballots are cast, the number received by each, and shall thereupon make a public declaration as the result. The precinct board immediately after making such public declaration shall seal up all the ballots together with the registration sheets, and over their names shall address the same, and return by the chairman the packages to the returning board within three hours from the time of sealing. And in no case shall the precinct board adjourn until its duties are completed."

DUTIES OF RETURNING BOARD.

"The returning board shall choose one of its members as chairman and one as clerk. At the expiration of three hours from the close of the polls said returning board shall convene to receive the returns from the precinct boards. Said returning board shall unseal the packages of ballots and tabulate the returns as made by the precinct boards. No appeals shall be allowed by the returning board from any decision of the precinct boards relative to the qualification of voters. When the returning board shall complete tabulation it shall openly announce the names of the persons for whom votes have been cast and the number received by each."

"The returning board shall proceed without adjournments until its work is completed."

"The returning board or a majority shall, on the completion of its duties, file immediately with the election board a statement over their signatures showing the names of the persons for whom votes were cast and the number received by each candidate."

"This election board or a majority thereof shall give the two persons receiving the larger number of votes for delegates and alternates certificates of their election."

NO OTHERS NEED APPLY

From the Alex. Va. Leader.

The Bee, edited by that handsome specimen of Negro brawn, muscle and brain, W. Calvin Chase, and The Colored American, edited by the polished and popular d Past Master in Journalism Edward Eldridge Cooper, covers the field at the Nations capital. No other Negro newspaper need apply.

Editor Chase seems to be the coming Man, that is, to represent the District of Columbia in the National Republican Convention to meet at Philadelphia. Well, if he don't succeed he will give all his competitors a chase for their white ally.

MARITAL RELATION.

Speaking in the New York Journal, of the 25th, inst., on Marital Relation, Cardinal Gibbons says that every other human contract may be dissolved but one marriage contract. Although issued from high religious position, and therefore, entitled to great respect, is this statement true? Will it stand a logical and legal analysis? It is true that the dear cardinal is held in high esteem by all men, who love true manhood, dignity the virtues of worship around the shrine of personal integrity; and what ever he says seems in some way to come to us with the force of inspiration. But when we remember that it is human to err and that the Cardinal, after all we can say, is but human and not infallible, we know that he is at least liable to mistakes of judgment, if not of heart, and perhaps his opinion on the marriage question is an error of this kind.

At the very outset we are confronted with the proposition. Why may not the marriage contract, as well as any other, be lawfully dissolved? Whence its exemption from the stern operation of human laws? What is there about it, different from the essential of any other kind of contract, that gives it the right to escape legal dissolution? Is not marriage a human institution, pure and simple, divine only in the sense of having Heaven's approval, adopted by men out of motives as much selfish as anything else? It is human. As a contract, the legislature and the judiciary have been as much concerned in matters pertaining to its enlargement and protection as with any other matters in their jurisdiction. Really it is human law that defines, tells what constitutes, the contract of marriage.

The soul of this contract, like that of all others, is in the law, o' the law, by the law; and outside of the law it has no existence. Law is that tremendous vine into which human experience has grown. The marriage contract is a fruitage. The law creates the marriage contract by specifying its essentials, with out which there is, in the eye of the law, no contract. The law assumes jurisdiction of the conduct of the parties to the contract, and says down or names the acts which may work its nullification. It is the law, therefore, that makes a contract out of the agreement between the parties; and in that sense creates it, giving it standing in court, defining the rights and liabilities of the respective parties and naming the conditions under which it may be abrogated and dissolved by law.

This we perceive, is what Cardinal Gibbons thinks the law has no right to do. He would have the law create, as far as human law can, the marriage contract, protect it and its coequal in the full enjoyment of their respective rights; but, after a few years or months, when the parties desire to discover that a mistake has been made and that it is better for them and the sum total of human happiness that the seal of the law's approval be removed from the compact and they be placed in status quo,—the Cardinal cries out, "Hands off!" every other contract may be lawfully dissolved but this. This would hardly seem fair. Once human; always human. If human law does not create the marriage contract, then it has no power to dissolve it. The contract would then be independent of the law, and the latter could not by any stretch of legal authority assume jurisdiction over what it could neither help nor hinder. But it seems to us that if human law has a right, inherent or acquired, to legislate in any respect for the marriage contract, the very assumption implies the inherent right of the law to at least cancel its own legislation and approval thereof.

There are hundreds of people in this city who are dissatisfied with the condition of affairs in this city.

SUN'S RAYS HARNESSSED.

Wonderful Discovery of a Washington Inventor.

A NEW POWER FOUND

If What He Claims Is True, We Shall Soon Need No Steam, Electricity, Wood, Coal Nor Oil—The Sun's Heat.

A Washington inventor claims to have solved a problem upon which scientists have expended years of thought and toil. As is well known to every school boy, the source of all power is the heat and light of the sun. To collect this heat and make it serve mankind at night and by day; to



(Dr. William Calver.)

make it do man's drudgery at practically no cost; to make it heat his wood and draw his water, run his railroad, furnish light and heat to cities, propel vessels across the ocean—in short to substitute it everywhere for the present use of coal and wood and other fuels—has been the dream of De Cous, Herschel and of Ericsson. Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, has written powerful words calling attention to the necessity for such an invention. He has declared that the human race must depend in the future upon the sun for heat and power. It is a method for the utilization of this heat of the sun in a practical way that Dr. William Calver claims to have discovered. His substantiation of his claim, he attests results which would seemingly convince the most skeptical. Dr. Calver seems thoroughly wrapped up in the work that he has accomplished and the work that he has in view.

"I believe, in fact, I know," said he in answer to a question, "that I have solved the problem of the direct conversion of the sun's rays into heat, which can be used on a far cheaper commercial basis than coal. I have also devised a method for the storage of this heat, so that it can be used at any desired time and place. I feel that beyond a doubt I have settled forever the question of the actual commercial harnessing of the direct rays of the sun and of their adaptation to the needs of man."

"There is no limit to the intensity of the heat which I can generate with the concentrated rays of the sun collected against the mountain side I could melt the rocks and cause the earth to burn like a living volcano. I can produce in one spot a heat vaster and more fierce than that on the face of the sun itself, and a greater heat than any now attainable through the combustion of known substances or through the agency of the electric arc, which now furnishes the fiercest heat known to man."

"The cost of this heat for commercial purposes is not a tithe of the cost of digging and raising coal and cutting down timber. With heat thus generated I shall be able to smelt steel the hardest and most rebellious of the ores. With it I shall make a quality of glass which cannot exist at present. With it an innocuous gas can be made at a far less cost than that of our present coal gas."

"This motor consists of the simplest arrangement possible. Each of the small flat mirrors is attached to a gearing device by which it can be moved at pleasure. Each or all of these little surfaces can be concentrated on a very small surface at any desired distance. In practice they are concentrated on the reservoir in the centre of the yard. Each glass reflects from twelve to fifteen degrees of heat from the sun."

"How about the point of concentration when the sun moves around?" was asked.

"That is simple enough," said Dr. Calver. "The frame moves, too. It is geared and adjusted in such a simple manner that it can be moved along the circular track by even the most ignorant of attendants. One man could keep a great number of these machines focused on a single point. All that is required is the occasional adjustment of some pulleys."

"But how about the cloudy and rainy days?" was asked.

"From the 1,600 mirrors in the laboratory here I have generated on the coldest days sufficient heat to weld copper and Russian iron. I have burned a brick half way through in less than an hour. I have concentrated the combined heat from the mirrors on an unburned brick, and have burned it so hard that it scratched steel."

Dr. Calver picked up a stick from the frozen soil. He mounted the reservoir and focussed the heat of the frozen mirrors upon a portion of the frozen wood. In a moment it cracked, smoked and burst into a fierce flame.

THE VERY YOUNG MAN.

His Plaid Stockings and Big Money Make Him Conspicuous.

He boarded the Woodward avenue car at Graciot avenue, where there was already a crowd of thirty or thirty-five inside. He squeezed into a seat and a woman holding a child partially cozed out at the end by the door. A dozen people glared at the very young man. He hitched up his trousers four inches above his short tops and regarded the other passengers with a slight of his plaid silk hose. Every one knew the very young man has received those "socks" for Christmas, but he wasn't aware that they knew it. Atop the very young man's head rested a stiff hat with a crown so low that the entire apparatus looked like a fried egg, done brown on one side.

The young man's clothes were cut very large. He wore no overcoat. There were creases in his sleeves and his necktie was plaid, like the hose. He wore besides these things a vacuous smile of imbecility, such as is often seen on the well-bred scion of a noble European home. "Such was he in looks."

By and by the conductor opened the back door of the car and let in about a ton of winter weather and himself. He closed the door after him and the passengers shivered. The very young man smiled as vacuously as ever, and gave his trousers another hitch. Shortly the passengers felt they would be able to tell the color of the elastic holding those stockings up. "Fares," yelled the bold conductor, extending a grim paw here and there. The very young man reached into the lower coat-pocket of a vocal waistcoat of stripes and checks and pulled out a rolled up bill. This he handed to the conductor, first unrolling it, so that the people alongside could see that it was a five.

"Smallest you got?" growled the conductor.

"Yes, smallest," smiled the very young man. The conductor knew he lied, but the very young man didn't know what the conductor knew. The latter rolled up the bill again and poked it into his pocket, then he reached into the lower coat-pocket beneath his overcoat and pulled out a double handful of nickels and dimes. These he stacked like the dealer of a faro game. Unloading a pile on the youth he said, "That's one dollar." Before the very young man could count the coins, another was dumped upon with the words, "There's another dollar." Somebody snickered. The vacuous smile left the countenance of the very young man and he reddened like unto a beet. "There's another dollar. That makes three."

The man opposite laughed outright. The red on the very young man's face deepened. He no longer counted. "That's four," and another dump came. "Then here's the rest," and still another handful of nickels and pennies was unloaded on the youth. Laughter in the car was general. The youth, with a great row, went back to the door and swung from the car at Edmund Place, even if he did live on Alexandria.

And the only regret of the other passengers was that they had not seen the color of the elastic that held up the plaid hose.—Detroit Free Press.

BLUFF WON THE DAY.

A Yankee Tourist Didn't Propose to Be Left Out in the Cold.

"Here at home bluff doesn't count for much," said the globe trotter, "but I'm telling you that a good stiff bluff, with a cheery American behind it, is worth a lot of money in Europe. When I got around to Nice last year the best hotels were crowded and I had to take up with a small room. On the same floor was a German who was occupying a suite, though not spending much money or putting on any style. One day the landlady came to me and the landlady had asked him as a particular favor to vacate for a newcomer, and, of course, the man didn't propose to be turned out. The landlady coaxed and argued, and the German growled and muttered, and I followed them down to the office to see how it would come out. At the desk was an American I had run across in Venice—a buyer for a Chicago dry goods house. When the landlady and German began to gabble in chorus the buyer pulled a bank check from his pocket and reached for a pen, and said:

"An offer of no use, sir. I want rooms here. I will buy the hotel and suite. Sir, what is your cash price for this hotel?"

"You would buy this hotel?" exclaimed the landlady, as he threw up his hands in surprise.

"Grown up all, and I want it to-day. How much, million—three or four? And what name shall I fill in on the check?"

"Say, now," laughed the tourist, "but you ought to have seen that thing work! The German had determined to be ugly about it, but when he bumped up against a man who had as much pay four millions as one for what he fancied, he felt awed and humbled and ready to quit. The landlady figured that to turn away such a Croesus would ruin his house, and it wasn't half an hour before the bluffer was installed in the suite and the German was chucked away into a dog hole on the top floor; and that wasn't all, mind you. When they sent the buyer a bill based on his supposed millions he got up and threatened to buy up the town and start six soap factories to run-ning, and they cut every item in two and began his part to boot. I don't believe that chap had \$1,000 to his name, but he just walked over everything and everybody for two weeks, and it was current gossip that he owned the whole of Chicago and a good share of St. Louis and Cincinnati. Nothing but a cold bluff, which wouldn't have taken him into an American dance hall as a deadhead, but it was equal to a letter of credit for \$1,000,000 over there."—Seattle Times.

Honey Stopped the Clock.

A church clock at Harborne, near Birmingham, England, was found to have stopped on account of bees swarming in it and filling the works with honey. It took two days to get the honey out. Another Yorkshire clock was stopped by a bird, which made a practice of roosting on one of the hands.

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Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing first-class work.

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check without Notice. We
shall be glad to have you open an
account. BANK OPEN FROM 9 A.
M. to 5 P. M.

WAYS OF CARRYING MONEY.

Of All These the Average Woman's Is
Set Forth as the Worst.

A great many men have cranny
ideas about prepping their bills for
ready handling. One plan is to fold
each bill separately, keeping the de-
nominations apart in the various divi-
sions of their pocketbooks. This
method facilitates the search for the
desired sum when making a purchase.
This is almost a sure guard against
passing out a bill of the wrong denomi-
nation.

Then there are men who make a
nest roll of all their bills. The first is
rolled by itself to about the size of a
lead pencil, the next is lapped about it
and so on to the end. Then a rub-
ber band is placed about the entire
lot. When it is desired to use one of
the bills the rubber is removed and
the end of the first bill caught be-
tween the thumb and forefinger of the
right hand while the roll is held be-
tween the thumb and forefinger of the
left hand. Then the bill is quickly un-
wound, none of the others being dis-
turbed.

A great many men never carry a
pocketbook. One reason for this is
that a well-worn purse more easily
slips from the pocket than a roll of
bills. Then, again, the bulk of a poc-
ketbook is annoying; it takes up too
much room, especially where the poc-
ketbooks are made snug. When poc-
ketbooks are not carried a favorite re-
ceptacle is the watch pocket. When
this is used the bills are made up into
a little hard bunch. Their presence
is always felt against the body. In a
crowd there is no danger of losing
them, and when traveling with any
considerable sum this is a safe de-
pository.

Some men have a fad of carrying a
lot of new bills in an envelope, which
is kept in an inside pocket. Now and
then a man is found who keeps a few
bills in every pocket, where the theo-
ry that if he is robbed of one lot,
a sufficient amount remains to last
him until he reaches home. He starts
out feeling that he is going to be
robbed, and makes provisions to meet
any possible emergency. He usually
makes three folds of his bills and
tucks them away in the corners of his
pockets with extreme care. He does
not feel surprised if he finds, upon
making an inventory after he reaches
home, that a part of his funds has dis-
appeared, as he expected to be robbed.

Any number of men are bound to
keep only a little working capital in
their trousers' pockets, the bulk of
their fund being concealed in broad,
flat wallets in the inside pocket of
their waistcoats. These bills are al-
ways of large denominations and fold-
ed once. When a man brings forth his
reserved funds it will be found that
all the bills have a smooth, bright ap-
pearance. They have been with him
so long that they are as flat as a sheet
from a letter press.

Very few men in this country carry
coins in purses. In England purses
are common. The material is gener-
ally pigskin, but undressed, and is al-
so used extensively. The former have
two compartments, one for small gold
coins and the other for silver. It is
sometimes amusing to watch a man
with a little undressed kid bag pay his
fare on the street cars, especially if
he is wearing thick dogskin gloves.
Only conductors with great patience
can watch the proceeding with com-
placency. A woman can pick out five
pennies beneath a roll of bills in con-
siderably less time than it takes the
man with the kid purse to bring forth
a nickel. One reason that the kid
purse is not popular is because it feels
like the half of a small dumb-bell in
the pocket when fairly well filled. In
London it is the proper thing to carry
a pigskin, owing to the large circula-
tion of sovereigns. It is essential to
keep the gold and silver separate in
order to avoid mistakes.—Boston Her-
ald.

Theory of Hunger.

We all know when we are hungry,
but we do not know why we are hun-
gry? The unscientific person will re-
ply that we are hungry because we
need food, and this is certainly true.
Professor Appenheimer, of Heidel-
berg, agrees with this, but he agrees
that there is much more to be said on
the subject.

According to the professor, the sen-
sation of hunger is felt by the human
being whenever the food supply that
nourishes the stomach is deficient in
quality. On the other hand, the long-
ing for food disappears whenever the
stomach is filled for at that time,
through the process of digestion, the
necessary supply of blood is furnished
for the nourishment of the stomach.
This rule does not hold good in the
case of many invalids, as, for example,
those suffering from chlorosis, since
various tests show that they do not
feel hunger even when there is no
food in their stomachs.

The reason for this, says the profes-
sor, is because there is, as a rule, too
much blood in the vessels that serve
for purposes of nutrition. Whenever
the stomach is more or less out of or-
der in consequence of disease, the
supply, a certain stimulus acts on the
nerves, which are thus excited until
they cause the well-known sensation
known as hunger.

A Farewell Sermon.

A clergyman in the west country had
two cures, one a comparatively old
man, the other very young.

With the former he had not been
able to work agreeably, and on being
invited to another living he accepted
it, and took the young curate with him.

Naturally there was a farewell ser-
mon, and we can imagine the feelings
of the curate who was to be left be-
hind when he heard the text given
out, "Abide ye here with the ass, and
the lad will go yonder and wor-
ship."—Denver Post.

Centenary of Electricity.

"Electricity as we know it" is just
100 years old. In 1799 the Italian sci-
entist Volta gave definite form to the
method of producing the current, and
it is from his name that we have the
name "voltmeter" to describe the in-
strument which measures the force of
the current, and "volt" as the unit
of that measurement.

A Pertinent Query.

Brown—Come around to my house
to-night and we'll have a quiet little
game.
Towne—When did your wife leave?
—New York World.

ONE GAVE RELIEF.

The Journey of a Cough Drop Across
the Hall to a Woman.

The clever Russian violinist who
who charmed all his hearers at the
Peabody recital, on Friday, was not to
blame for the incident. Although his
name begins with something that
sounds like a sneeze and ends in a
"koff," yet the outbreak cannot be
traced to that source. It was simply
the result of the cold weather, and,
probably, a draught. When the cough
started the lady who found herself the
victim of it was as mortified as could
be. She knew that it was disturbing
the audience and feared that it might
give pain to the performer. She would
have given worlds to have it stop; but
the cough went on with all the regu-
larity of a piece of clockwork.

But there was a Good Samaritan
in the audience, and this Good Samaritan
happened to have a box of cough drops
in her pocket. She had been to a con-
cert before, and knew what a good,
strong, healthy cough can do to a son-
ata in C minor. Her fellow woman
with the irritated tonsils sat far from
her, almost at the other end of the
large room—but that made no differ-
ence. She must have a cough drop,
and must have it right away. The
noise must be stopped. She could not
get up and carry the drop to the
cougher. That would make the dis-
turbance worse than it was. There
was but one way to do it. The cough
drop must be passed down the line.
So she wrapped it up in a piece of pa-
per, asked her neighbor to pass it on,
and started it on its mission of
peace. There was a smile, there was
even a number of perceptible titters
as it made its way slowly from lady
to another. Some of them insisted on
unwrapping the little bundle and mak-
ing a special study of the drop, and
more than one came near laughing in
meeting when they found what bur-
den they were bearing. But, in spite
of all obstacles, the cough drop re-
ached its goal and at once did its work.

A more grateful woman than the
one to whom it was sent did not sit in
the hall, and no one enjoyed the re-
cital more than the Good Samaritan—
Baltimore American.

ALL FOR TWO CENTS.

A Letter Delivered Seven Thousand
Miles Away in Forty Days.

It may not be out of place to give
an illustration of the vast distance in
the letter may travel on the strength of
a two-cent postage stamp. Suppose one
of the girl readers of the Companion
in Key West, Fla., has a brother in the
Klondike region, who has risked all
to dig fortunes from mother earth,
and writes to tell him the news from
home. She drops the letter in the post-
office at Key West, and it starts on its
long journey. It does not, of necessity,
travel in a straight line, but must fol-
low the twistings and turnings of the
railroads, which have complete charge
of it until the northwest corner of the
State of Washington is reached. When
it arrives at Seattle it has passed
through fourteen states, and yet, so
far as time is concerned, but one-
fourth of its journey has been accom-
plished.

It now takes a sea voyage from Se-
attle to Juneau, Alaska, and from the
latter place is carried, as I have al-
ready described, to Circle City. It may
be taken from there by friendly hands
farther into the Klondike country,
and finally delivered into the hands of
the anxious brother, who has been
eagerly awaiting the arrival of the
next party from the nearest town in
which a postoffice is conducted. In the
hope that some one would bring him a
letter. The letter has now traveled in
the neighborhood of 7,000 miles—by
railroad, steamboat, stage, horseback
and, perhaps, do sled—and has been
on the road for nearly forty days with-
out a moment's rest.

No profit, in money, accrues to the
government for delivering that letter;
indeed, each letter sent into the Klon-
dike costs the government for transpor-
tation many times the amount of
postage charged.—Youth's Companion.

While Sleeping.

It is not while we work and worry
over the affairs of life that we grow
old. It is while we sleep, according to
Flynn, the celebrated English physi-
ologist.

Mr. Flynn leads us to this conclu-
sion through his advocacy of the mid-
night dinner plan.

"No midday luncheon for brain
workers," said Mr. Flynn. It impairs
the mental powers and interrupts the
train of thought."

Then Mr. Flynn proceeds to advo-
cate a before-going-to-bed meal. "It
is necessary to repair the waste that
goes on at night," he said. "The waste
of a long night of fast is beyond cal-
culation. The stomach should be well
filled with nourishing food to counter-
act the loss. This is especially true
of anemic persons."

Mr. Flynn points out the fact that
most persons look pale and fagged as
they get up in the morning. "I have
heard dozen of friends say that they
look five years older on rising than
retiring, and it is true. If you would
not grow old while you sleep be sure
that you are well nourished before re-
tiring. The body ages faster from
hunger than time."

Calendar Curiosity.

January and October of the same
year always begins with the same day.
So do April and July, also September
and December, February, March and
November also begin with the same
day. New Year's day and St. Sylves-
ter's day also fall on the same day,
except, of course, in leap year. Each
day in the week has served as a day
of rest somewhere; Sunday among
Christians, Monday with the Greeks,
Tuesday with the Persians, Wednes-
day with the Assyrians, Thursday
with the Egyptians, Friday with the
Turks and Saturday with the Jews.

Known by His Wife.

Many of the papers thought it suf-
ficient to say when Captain Gordon
Chesney Wilson was shot by the Boers
the other day that "Lady Wilson's
husband" had been wounded. What
encouragement is there for a man in
his fix to go on trying to be a hero?
Chicago Times-Herald.

"It's always damp places that mush-
rooms grow, isn't it papa?"
"Yes, my boy."
"Is that the reason they look like
umbrellas, papa?"

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the whole system.

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BLOOD,
BRAIN.

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one else can make it. The results following its use are its best re-
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POINTER



THE SIDE

I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent an I urgently request young ladies to read this column and any questions that they wish answered please send them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss May Clemas

Ellie—It is the amiable girl who wins praise. So conduct yourself as to demand respect.

E. H. There is no doubt that you possess the necessary qualifications. It is not well to tell all you know.

Miss M. F. You may be successful in shaming, but you will find out that it will betray you in the end. Don't be a pretender.

Rachel—You want to know why young men are so slow in marrying. It is the fault of the girls. Let the girls change their attitude and you will see more marriages.

Respect—If you respect yourself you will not permit a young man to use tobacco in any form in your company.

P. I would advise you to be more circumspect and then you will not be misjudged. Don't take flattery for a compliment. Girls are very weak in this particular.

R. I. A becomingly dressed young lady will attract. I am of the opinion that you should study the art of dressing.

Miss F. M. You should not say unkind words about people you don't like. It is better if you remain silent.

D. M. It is not good taste to depend on your associates to pay your way. You should have remained at home. A young lady who depends on the male escort of a female associate is an anxious personage. You should have remained at home.

New Faces—Don't be influenced by new faces. Some times a person is misled. A good and true friend is worthily pretended friend. New faces are deceptive. Sooner or later you are compelled to return to those whose friendship you have had no cause to doubt. You should be honest and truthful in all things. New faces are pleasant things to admire some times, but not to the extent of having them to whom to impart your confidence. Take my advice and beware of new faces, because they will make you do things that are embarrassing.

Business—There should be more business, young girls, among you. The time will soon come when it will be necessary to have an idea of business. You should study the art of business. Should you enter a public office always remember one thing, never permit yourself to carry on flirtation. No lady is respected who permits it. There are few business girls among us.

Miss H. E. I believe that you would make a first-class journalist. You have the ability and the ambition. There are but few female journalists among the girls of color. There is nothing more fascinating. I would advise you to study the art.

Matrimony—Some of you are anxious to get married. I don't advise any girl to marry for the sake of saying she is married. My advice to you is to better your condition. You can't stand what your forefathers stood. There are today many girls who had the red blossoms in their cheeks, who are now feeling the pangs of remorse. Study well this question before you come to a conclusion.

Elsie—Be careful of you associates. You can command respect when you conduct yourself in a becoming manner. Be all that you seem to be. Be what God made you a pure woman. My advice to you is to resist all insults. You are the one to judge right from wrong.

So live that you will not be misjudged. If you follow these precepts you will not make any mistakes.

L. G. The person who wants his way about every thing and is never willing to give away to another is not only selfish, but makes himself abominable.

Amie—Your Christian spirit is very much admired, but you must remember the fact that you cannot rule a school by prayers.

Ira—"Tis nice to be a society girl, but very foolish to attempt to keep up with it if your salary cannot afford it.

Bessie—Now that overskirts are in vogue, you can take two of your old dresses, make them one and have a fashionable costume. Short figures do not look well in such costumes.

Willena—Don't blame others for doing what you cannot get a chance to do.

A person who continues to grin when there is nothing to amuse him, is either a fool or a knave.

N. B. Don't become conceited and think that you are the "only person" simply because some one pays you a compliment.

Sadie—You should remember the fact that you had to arrange your toilet to catch your husband and you do the same to keep him. Men dislike sloven, careless women.

Clara—Never think more of a man than he thinks of you and if such is the case, don't let him know it.

FACTS ABOUT BANANAS.

Why the Red Banana Has Disappeared—Phases of the Trade.

Red bananas are so scarce nowadays as to be practically a rarity; the prevailing banana is yellow. Twenty years and more ago the red was the prevailing banana and the yellow the rare one. The change from red to yellow was due to commercial reasons; the yellow banana is more profitable.

The yellow banana requires less care and time in cultivation, and so costs less in that stage. It sticks to the stem better than the red banana, and so stands handling better. There are one-third more yellow bananas to the bunch than red. With all these marked advantages in its favor the yellow banana has practically driven the red banana out.

With this great scarcity red bananas now bring fancy prices; it may be ten times as much as yellow bananas. With yellow bananas at \$1 or \$1.50 a bunch red would be worth \$5 to \$10, and there would be fewer in a bunch. Red bananas sell nowadays in the fruit stores as high as twenty cents apiece. The comparatively few bunches imported are taken by dealers in fine and fancy fruits as novelties, the rarity in large measure determining the price. It might be asked why, with red bananas at such a price, more are not cultivated, to which the answer is that if more were raised the price would go down again, and there would be no profit in raising them for the general demand, in competition with the more economically produced, more prolific and better shipping yellow bananas.

The red banana appears to be now in its scarcity like some other kinds of comparatively rare fruits, or, say like game. Some people prefer the flavor of the red banana, some prefer that of the yellow; it is probable that the great majority would have no choice; and the far lower price at which the yellow banana can be offered to the individual consumer settles the question.

Bananas were never before so cheap as they have been in very recent years. Formerly a luxury that was rather costly than otherwise, the banana is now a cheap luxury; very good bananas can now be bought commonly in the streets in the season at a cent apiece, or ten cents a dozen, such as formerly cost two or three times as much. Formerly bananas were brought to this country in sailing vessels, in slick fast schooners, which, with any sort of favoring conditions, made quick trips; with adverse weather, if long continued, the cargoes rotted. Now bananas are brought by steam, in fast steamers built especially for the fruit trade. These steamers may, of course, be held up by storms, but they are not likely to be; commonly they land cargoes in a specified time, and in the best and most suitable condition for handling and marketing to the best advantage and with the least possible waste, and with advantage as to evenness of supply. The great bulk of the banana trade in this country is now controlled by a company which banana importers have organized.

The bananas eaten in this country come from Costa Rica, British and Spanish Honduras, Columbia, Jamaica and Cuba; that is, from countries around the southern part of the Gulf of Mexico and around the Caribbean Sea. The bulk of the fruit from the Gulf countries goes to New Orleans for distribution, then from the other countries goes to Atlantic ports. For many years bananas have had a more or less wide distribution from the ports of receipt; but they were never before so widely distributed, nor sold so cheaply at interior points, as now. Bananas are now sold, not as rarities, but more or less commonly, in all parts of the country; practically everywhere; the eastern part of the country being supplied from Atlantic ports, and the Mississippi valley and the western half from New Orleans. Costa Rica bananas are now shipped from New Orleans over pretty much all the western country to the Pacific coast.—N. Y. Sun.

The Boer War.

Dr. W. J. Leyds, the Minister of the South African Republic in Europe, in answer to a question as to how long the Boer war will last, says:

"Probably six months. It is impossible to say what the result will be. The two republics are still supplied with everything necessary for the further conduct of hostilities. On this point there can be no doubt."

"What are likely to be the terms of peace?"

"I can say nothing on that subject. I am cut off from all means of communication from my government. I have absolutely no notion how they are inclined to regard the rumored intention of the British government to surrender Ladysmith. The Boers will look upon the result with equality. It will make little or no difference in our plan of campaign. Whichever side of the South African republics is attacked, the Boer soldiers are able to resist to the uttermost an invasion of their territory."

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WOLVES IN DENVER.

A Citizen of That Town Chases in a Buggy Two of the Beasts.

An exciting and exceedingly novel wolf hunt was one of the incidents of current life yesterday within the municipal limits of Denver. The hunter in the strange chase was Norris Sprigg, editor of Mecca, a weekly newspaper published in this city. Two large and lively prairie wolves, which he flushed on the car tracks near the Colfax avenue entrance to City Park, were Nimrod Sprigg's quarry.

Sprigg resides on Park Hill, just beyond the easternmost bounds of the park. He left home for his office about 7:30 o'clock in the morning, intending to take a Colfax avenue car. As he neared the point on the track where a stop is made for the accommodation of visitors to the park, the editor was startled by seeing two big, lean wolves trotting between the rails toward him.

At first he believed himself the victim of a delusion. It was too late in the city's growth, he thought, to hear the wolf's lone howl in the streets of Denver. But just then the pair of wolves halted and howled as one wolf, and Sprigg concluded they were real. He is an old hunter, and office duties were forgotten as he looked about for a stone or other available weapon with which to attack the wolves. But while he was engaged in the quest his game had taken to the park and were loping smoothly toward the more or less open prairie to the east.

The excited Sprigg, all his hunting blood afloat, set after two escaping beasts of prey. They hung together and were headed in the direction of Sprigg's residence, so the pursuer hoped to reach home in time to get his gun for a shot at one of them.

Sprigg and the wolves had gone but a short distance when a boy in a light vehicle drove across the path of the hunter.

"Hi, boy, jump down for a second. Show us something here," panted Sprigg, as he caught the bit and stopped the horse.

Without thought the boy alighted, and in a jiffy Sprigg had subsided his horse and buggy and was in the driving seat.

"Wolves," he yelled at the paralyzed boy, waving his hand wildly. "You stay here. Be back in ten minutes."

And then he cut by the shortest route toward his dwelling.

The wolves were in sight all the time on the nearly level prairie, and Sprigg's keen eyes were still upon them when he reached home and shouted:

"Gimme my guns, quick!"

One of the household handed him the only loaded weapons on the premises—a No. 12 Parker's shotgun and a .42-caliber revolver.

Then Sprigg urged on his borrowed nag after the disappearing wolves. He took no account of the numerous irrigation ditches that crossed his way, but drove pell-mell over every obstacle. Fortunately for him and the horse the wolves avoided ditches and other perpendicular barriers, keeping to the level and open country. There must have been a hunter's strain in the blood of Sprigg's steed, for it began to gain on the wolves, and finally, after a run of nobody knows how many miles, the editor concluded that he was within range.

He opened fire with the shotgun on the hindmost wolf, and delightedly saw the beast stumble, rise again, and then go on with the most perfect limp. The horse lifted to a spurt, and Sprigg made ready for another shot. He was now sure of the wounded wolf, so the second shot was aimed at its mate. Sprigg thinks he wounded this wolf, too, but not serious enough to lag it, so he turned all his attention to the other one. The getting close enough to the lame wolf he jumped from the buggy, dropped on one knee and brought down the quarry with a pistol bullet.

After finishing the wolf, the triumphant editor remembered the waiting boy and his own neglected pastepot and shears. He returned the rig to the boy, rewarded him for his unwitting assistance in the morning's chase and, after leaving the dead wolf at home, caught his downtown car.

Editor Sprigg had the fresh pelt of the wolf on exhibition. He prizes it above any souvenir of the chase that ever fell to his lot, because of the queer circumstances surrounding its taking. It is Sprigg's opinion that two wolves were returning from a night's poaching among the small game in City Park when he ran across them. He can think of no sufficient cause to account for their being driven into the city for forage. There has been no fox hunting in the city for out of their usual haunts.

From another source it was learned that newly made wolf dens had been noticed recently a short distance beyond City Park. It is possible that a colony of wolves, driven from some wilder neighborhood by scalp hunters eager for bounty money, has settled in the locality. A regular round-up hunt for the pests is already discussed.—Denver Republican.

Franklin's Last Words.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway, always a careful scholar and excellent authority, writes to the London Athenaeum that he has found in the archives of the Department of State in Paris a letter from Louis Otto, who was the French Charge d'Affaires in Philadelphia, dated May 10, 1790, in which, writing of Benjamin Franklin's last words, he says: "A few minutes before his dissolution he repeated those words based upon the religion he had made for himself that 'a man was never perfectly born until after his death.'" Mr. Conway believes that Otto, who was well acquainted with the Franklin family, had good authority for the incident reported to him by the government, and that these were really the philosopher's last words, instead of those attributed to him by Parton, who writes in his own well-known biography: "Some one advising him to change his position so that he might breathe easier, he said: 'A dying man can do nothing easy.' These were the last words of his that have been recorded."—Chicago Tribune.

The Best Fragrant.

Dried orange peel allowed to smolder on a piece of red hot iron or on an old shovel, will kill any bad odor in existence and leave a fragrant one behind.

LINCOLN AS A LAWYER.

Recollections of His Last Court Room Methods and Habits.

Hon. James L. King, librarian of the Kansas State Library, has contributed an article to the North American Review upon "Lincoln's Skill as a Lawyer," which is based on the recollections of Judge Abram Bergsen, a Topeka lawyer, who had unusual opportunities, while a young lawyer, of studying Lincoln's character and observing his methods in the trial of cases.

"An interesting personal and court reminiscence is thus stated by Judge Bergsen: 'The first time I saw Lincoln as a lawyer was in the old Morgan County Court House at Jacksonville, when he was defending Col. Dunlap, a wealthy, aristocratic democrat, in an action for \$10,000 damages brought against him by the editor of what was then called the abolition paper. The action grew out of a deliberately planned and severe cowardly administered by the colonel to the editor on a bright Saturday afternoon in the public square, in the presence of hundreds of the town and country people whom the colonel desired to witness the novel and exciting performance. Besides local counsel, the editor had employed Ben Edwards, who was the most noted for eloquence of all the democratic lawyers in the state. Col. Dunlap retained Lincoln as one of his lawyers for his defense.'

"I ran off from my recollections for the sole purpose of hearing Lincoln. Edwards used all the arts of the orator and advocate. He pictured, until it could almost be felt, the odium and disgrace to the editor, which he declared were worse than death. He wept and made the jury and spectators weep. The feelings of those in the court house were roused to the highest pitch of indignation against the perpetrator of such an outrage. It was felt that all the colonel's fortune could not compensate for the lawless indignity, and that the editor would, in all probability, recover the full \$10,000. No possible defense or palliation existed."

"Before all eyes were dried it was Lincoln's turn to speak. He dragged his feet off the table on the top of which they had been resting, set them on the floor, gradually lifted up and straightened out his great length of legs and body, and took off his coat. While removing his coat it was noticed by all present that his eyes were intensely fixed upon something on the table before him. He picked up the object, a paper, scrutinized it closely and, without uttering a word, in-



(Abraham Lincoln.)

duced in a long, loud laugh, accompanied by his most wonderfully grotesque facial expression. There was never anything like the laugh or the expression. It was magnetic. The whole audience grinned. Then he laid the paper down slowly, took off his cravat, again picked up the paper, re-examined it, and repeated the laugh. It was contagious. He then deliberately removed his vest, showing his one yarn suspender, took up the paper, again looked at it curiously and again indulged in his peculiar laugh. Its effect was absolutely irresistible. The usual solemn and dignified Judge Woodson, member of the jury, and the whole audience joined in the merriment, and all this before Lincoln had spoken a single word.

"When the laughter had subsided, he apologized to the court for his seemingly rude behavior, and explained that the amount of damages claimed by the editor was at first written \$1,000. He supposed the plaintiff had taken the second look at the colonel's pile and concluded that the wounds to his honor were worth an addition \$9,000. The result was to at once destroy the effect of Edward's pious, pathetic, towering indignation and high-wrought eloquence, and to render impossible a verdict of more than \$1,000. Lincoln immediately and fully admitted that the plaintiff was entitled to a judgment for some amount, argued in mitigation of damages, told a funny story applicable to the peculiar nature of the case, and especially urged the jury to agree upon some amount. The verdict was a few hundred dollars, and was entirely satisfactory to Lincoln's client."

Lincoln and Washington.

The greatest names in American history are Washington and Lincoln. One is forever associated with the independence of the States and formation of the Federal Union, and the other with universal freedom and the preservation of the Union. Washington enforced the Declaration of Independence as against England; Lincoln proclaimed its fulfillment not only to a downtrodden race in America, but to all people of all time who may seek the prediction of our flag. These illustrious men achieved grander results for mankind within a single century—from 1775 to 1865—than any other men ever accomplished in all the years since first the flight of time began. Washington engaged in no ordinary revolution; with him it was not who should rule, but what should rule. He drew his sword, not for the change of rulers upon an established throne, but to establish a new government which would acknowledge no throne but the tribute of the people. Lincoln accepted war to save the Union, the safeguard of our liberties, and re-establish it on indestructible foundations as forever one and indivisible. To quote his own grand words: "Now we are contending that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."—President McKinley.

The coal dealer has a monopoly of black diamonds.



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Passengers and baggage called for and baggage checked to destination.

Pleasant carriages for hire.

A. W. GARRIS, Pres.

Found the King.

An interesting story comes from Provo regarding the age of miracles. For those who are not superstitious it is doubly entertaining. During a recent visit of President George Q. Cannon to the Southern town he was entertained at the home of L. Holbrook, manager of the Grand Central Mine. Mr. Holbrook's fifteen-year-old daughter Aura told President Cannon that she had dreamed three times that she had found a diamond ring, and in the third dream a man giving his name as Vans, and address Dallas, Texas, had told her he lost a ring while going through Provo 10 years ago, and that she could find it under a certain rock, giving minute details as to the location of the same. President Cannon listened to the story with interest, and at its conclusion told the girl she should follow up her dream. Aura got on her wheel and rode away. In less than two minutes she returned, holding a diamond ring in her hand. She claims to have found it in the place described by her dreamland visitant.

It is interesting to know that Miss Aura has a fondness for diamond rings and has answered a great many advertisements of them.—Salt Lake Herald.

Stole Watch to Get Square.

"Great Scott! but that's a fine watch," came from the chorus. "Where did you get it?" "Stole it," answered its possessor calmly. "You don't believe me, do you?" he went on. "Well, I'll tell you how it happened. I was on a Western district which enjoyed the reputation of being the toughest one covered by the house. I had some time to kill and so went into one of the gambling joints. It isn't necessary to go into details as to what happened. As luck would have it, there were a half dozen others in the place beside myself, who might be considered as possible victims. When the time came the lights were put out suddenly and then we had 'rough house' for about ten minutes. In the middle of it I felt somebody grab my watch, and reached out after him. I caught some one and felt that he was just putting a watch in his trousers pocket. I gave his wrist a hard wrench and got the timepiece. Then I broke away. When I got to the light I found the watch was this one. As I never heard from the owners, I have kept it to compensate for the loss of mine." After which the waiter hurried over in response to six different signals.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Turkey Five Feet High.

John McCormick, a farmer who resides across the river from here in Illinois, is the owner of a turkey gobble which towers in the air five feet and weighs 65 pounds. It looks more like an ostrich than a turkey. Its legs at the feet are an inch and a half in diameter, while close to the body they are the same size of an ordinary man's arm at the elbow. The bird's wings measure seven feet from tip to tip.—Clinton, La., Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.

How Can You Say

So good second hand Typewriters at such low prices We are frequently asked. The answer is easy. We have the agency of the JEWETT, the latest and highest of all big writers. In exchange for the best of other makes, and by having exceptional advantages to be made in first class. We are enabled to give big values to those wishing writers of any kind. If you have or have not a Typewriter, give us your address, and we will freely give you points upon writing machines that may be of value to you, also a description of the Jewett writer. Address: NEWMAN & SON, DEALERS IN Standard Typewriters THE CALIGRAPH, TELEPHONE 1111, No. 613 Seventh Street, N. W.

HERE'S A LITTLE



Pointer for You

ATTENTION: LADIES!

HAIR RESTORER

All who are desirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer. Oriental Complexion Cream makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

Treatment of the Skin and Scalp

STRAIGHTENING A SPECIALTY.

All kinds of implements and toilet articles for sale.

1545 4th Street Northwest.

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Only one man,

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12 cabinet size Pos

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Crayon Portrait for \$5.00

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LEGAL NOTICE.

W. C. MARTIN, ATTORNEY.

Estate of Basil Jackson, deceased, No. 8740, Docket 25, Robert T. Douglas has, with the approval of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a Special Term for Orphans' Court Business, appointed March 22, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., as the time, an oral Court room as the place, for passing of claims and making payment and distribution under the Court's direction and control; when and where all creditors and persons entitled to distributive shares or legacies or a residue, are notified to attend in person or by agent or attorney duly authorized, with their claims against the estate properly vouched. Provide this order be published once in each of three successive weeks before said day in the "Washington Law Reporter," and The Washington Bee.

Signed, February 23, 1900.

Approved:

CHARLES C. COLE, Justice.

W. C. MARTIN, Attorney.

LOUIS A. DENT, Register of Wills.

Owing to the cold weather Sunday last there was not a large attendance at the Congressional Lyceum and at the special instance of the president Mr. W. C. Martin, Mrs. Fannie Ware Taylor postponed reading her paper on the importance of art till Sunday March 25th next.

The question as to why the several Lyceums were not more largely attended by the educators and the masses of the race was brought up for discussion by the president. The matter was discussed and several reasons pointed out by Miss Mae Jones, Miss Mamie Ware, Mrs. Fannie Ware Taylor, Prof. J. L. Finn and Editor F. G. Manly.

Tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock Mrs. Rosetta E. Lawson will address the Lyceum on "Colored Women in Reform Movements."

THE NEXT DELEGATE.

DR. JOHN E. JONES.—THE MAN THE PEOPLE WANT.—WHAT HE HAS DONE FOR THE POOR.

"Everybody in Washington knows Doctor John E. Jones. He has been a resident of this city for thirty years and nearly half that time has been a trusted representative of the city's leading newspaper, The Evening Star. He comes from a family of Ohio Republicans who for many years enjoyed the confidence of the party. After attending the public schools in this city where he carried off many honors he attended college under Prof. John W. Hunt at the old classical high school on 4th street. He finished his education at Georgetown College and began his newspaper career as a reporter. Later he studied medicine and graduated with distinction from the Columbian Medical College in 1897. During his career as a journalist Dr. Jones has ever been mindful of the colored race and has done much by his influence to advance their material interests. He is a member of the Committee on Health of the Board of Trade and a member of the Business Mens Association. Dr. Jones especially endeared himself to the poor of Washington during the great blizzard of 1899. He volunteered to take charge of the distribution of food and clothing to the poor under the direction of The Evening Star, and the hundreds who were fed remember with grateful thanksgiving his words of comfort. And later in the big sleigh filled to the brim with food and clothing how he went into all sections of the city un-mindful of the hardships it entailed and succored those who needed assistance. Dr. Jones is a man of pleasing personality kind thoughtful and sympathetic. As a physician he delights in practicing his profession among the poor and has often said that his great and only ambition is to be in a position to confine his entire time to philanthropic medicine. Of the thousands of kindly acts he has done we have not space to speak, but it has never been said that he turned away a deserving man who appealed to him for assistance. In the departments here are many who owe their positions to him, and enjoying as he does the confidence of the big republican machine leaders he is eminently qualified to represent the Republicans of Washington at the next National convention.

MR. HELLER.

Elsewhere in this paper you will see the advertisement of Mr. Heller, 720 7th street, northwest. Mr. Heller has received letters from many states South from persons who have used his hair preparation and say that no better goods are sold in the market.

Another lady from South Carolina wrote him a few days ago and informed him that she saw his advertisement in THE BEE and requested him to send some of his hair preparation at once.

You should use it and if it doesn't do as Mr. Heller says he will refund your money.

FIGHT FOR DELEGATES.

The fight for delegates to the next national republican convention will be a hot one.

Among some of the men who will ask the people to vote for them are: Col. L. M. Saunders, Ex-Collector of Taxes John F. Cook, who owns more property than any other Negro in the city and is considered wealthy; Dr. C. B. Purvis, formerly Surgeon-in-Chief of the Freedmen's Hospital; Rev. Geo. W. Lee, pastor of the 5th Baptist Church, Geo. E. Emmons, Perry H. Carson and W. Calvin Chase. Candidates for alternates are: L. H. Peterson, Dr. J. E. Young, Daniel Murray, Ex-Capt. James A. Perry, James Turner, E. W. Welburn, and H. G. Haney.

The funeral of Rev. Guy Berkley was largely attended last Monday afternoon. It took place from the Vt. Ave. Baptist church.

Miss Blanche Coleman was highly congratulated for the excellent manner in which she rendered "Chausson des Alps," a difficult instrumental solo.

AMUSEMENTS—LIPPINCOTT'S—LIPPINCOTT

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25 cts
Pleasant Stories
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Library of 12 new and valuable works, worth from \$1.00 to \$4.00, usually at the non-refundable price of 25 cents per month. Subscription, \$3.00 yearly. By J. M. Halberton, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Julian Elphinstone, and many others. Will appear in early issues.
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STRAIGHTINE is no experiment, but a thoroughly reliable preparation. It has been successfully used by thousands in all portions of the country. We have hundreds of letters speaking in the highest terms of its merit, and every mail brings us fresh testimonials. Straightine is a highly perfumed pomade; it not only straightens the hair, but removes Dandruff, keeps the Hair from Falling Out, cures itching, irritating scalp diseases, giving a rich, long and luxuriant head of hair—so much to be desired. Guaranteed perfectly harmless. Price, 25 Cents a can at all drug stores, or sent by mail to any address on receipt of 30 Cents in stamps or silver. Address, NELSON MFG CO., Richmond, Va. Big Money for Agents. Write for Terms.

TWO FRANK BEGGARS.

How They Got the Price of a Drink From a Brooklynite.

"Good evenin' to yer, boss."

"That's jest it. Well, I'll tell yer. I says to my pard when I see you passin' by, I says: 'Now there goes a gent what's got the price of a drink in his clothes fer you and me,' I says, 'and he won't be no ways mean about givin' it up if he's touched right,' I says. And pard says: 'I guess yer right about that, pard,' he says, 'an' you jest go and hit 'im, an' I be along presently,' he says."

"And yer took notice that we was havin' our little snack together, didn't yer?"

"Yes, I saw you were eating a loaf of bread between you. What of it?"

"That's jest it. Well, I'll tell yer. I says to my pard when I see you passin' by, I says: 'Now there goes a gent what's got the price of a drink in his clothes fer you and me,' I says, 'and he won't be no ways mean about givin' it up if he's touched right,' I says. And pard says: 'I guess yer right about that, pard,' he says, 'an' you jest go and hit 'im, an' I be along presently,' he says."

"This was decidedly something new, and our friend removed his cigar and surveyed 'pard' interestedly, as he continued:

"I want ter have yer meet pard, boss. Say! There's the brightest feller in all New York, there is! But he's a bit lame, is pard, and so I come along ahead. But he's comin' now—"

The smaller of the two figures, somewhat bent to one side and leaning heavily on a cane, approached, and was duly presented:

"Gent, this is pard; pard, gent."

"Pard" touched his battered hat respectfully, said "Good evenin', gent," very pleasantly, and then relapsed into silence.

"As I was saying, I said to pard that you was a gent what had the price of a drink, didn't I, pard?"

"That's about right, gent."

"An' so we concluded to brace yer fer the price of a couple of beers, an'—an'—I guess that's about all there is in it."

"Well," said the "gent," you're an ingenious pair of beggars, and I don't see very well how I can refuse you. I suppose you haven't change for a bill, have you?"

"What's the figger?" very gravely. "A fiver."

"No-o—leastwise not in these close," with just the suspicion of a smile.

"Very well, you just come along with me and I'll get the bill broken in this cafe on the corner and fix you out."

"Thanks, gent." And the two followed at a respectful distance and camped down in front of the saloon while the "gent" went in and bought a cigar. When he came out he handed a quarter to the principal speaker, with the remark, "There's the price for your combined honesty."

"Thanks, gent, thanks. We didn't expect so much; that's straight, did we pard? An' we're much obliged to yer, ain't we, pard?"

"We are," said "pard."

"Good evenin' and good luck to yer, gent."

"Good evenin', boys." And the two disappeared through the swinging doors.—Brooklyn Eagle.

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The money placed in the banks of California by depositors for safe keeping is increasing at the rate of nearly \$70,000 a day, including Sundays and holidays. In two years the total increase in deposits has amounted to \$50,000,000 in round figures. That rate of increase in the judgment of the bank commissioners is continuing. This astonishing fact will be stated in the forthcoming report of the bank commissioners, which will probably be in print next month. The conditions under which an increase of \$50,000,000 in the bank deposits in California has been effected are sufficiently unique to deserve passing notice at least. The people of the state have had two dry years to contend with and the financial depression of 1893 has affected conditions appreciably during the period mentioned although the recovery has been steady. The bank commissioners take the view that the state has demonstrated in this matter that it has great recuperative powers and productive capacity and that the finan-

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